

THE GLEICHEN CALL

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA,

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Council Appoint Committees For Ensuing Year

The meeting of the town council held last week Mayor H. Colpus occupied the chair for the first time since he was elected to the position. All the members were present, namely: R. A. Wilson, R. K. Hunter, F. Michael, S. Hampton, E. Hollinger and Murray.

Councillor Wilson was appointed deputy mayor, while the end of May and George A. Horn was appointed assessor for this year.

The council appointed Messers Collins and Haines auditors for 1951 at an amount of \$200.00.

The following is a list of the various committees appointed: Finance—M. Murray and Mayor Colpus, Community Hall—S. Hampton and F. Michael, Real estate—M. Bolinger and M. Murray, Irrigation—F. Michael and A. Wilson, Sewer and water—A. Wilson, F. Michael and E. Hollinger, Fire, light and police—R. Hunter, E. Hollinger and S. Hampton, Bylaws—H. Colpus and A. Horn, Civic defense—A. Wilson, R. Hunter and E. Michael.

The GLEICHEN reports for the first two months of 1951 were accepted.

The secretary was instructed to write the Department of Public Welfare and find out if there are any refund amounts due to the town of money spent by the town in relief.

The council decided that the secretary should check on the liability of the town in case of accidents.

The Bow Valley School District will be reduced to one month a year to water used at the school.

Permit was given the Gleichen Pharmacy to erect a sign "No Sign Writing" here for bus stop.

The town council decided that the fire hydrants needs 200 feet of 2½ in. hose and 200 feet of 1½ in. hose with nozzles and two connections also wheels on rubber for the hose reel.

Mayor Colpus was sent W. H. H. McMaster for services rendered the town during the six years he held office as mayor. This was carried unanimously.

All committees were instructed to have estimates of the departments they represent in the office of the secretary one week prior to April 2.

Red Cross Annual Appeal For Funds

For the sake of refugee children throughout the world who without a home, have been obliged of growing up the normal human beings, thousands of women in Canada donate their time and effort in Red Cross work groups, making clothing and garments for children all over the globe. Miss O. Warswick, national chairman, Women's Work Committee, said recently.

"Contributions to the Red Cross Societies annual appeal for more than \$5,000,000 this year will help to supply material for women's work and for international aid" she declared.

Women are working because they are fully aware that unless a helping hand is stretched out to thousands of children living in abnormal conditions, there is no hope that they will develop into human beings.

Red Cross Women's Committee in this province sent more than 700 cases of clothing and bedding overseas in 1950, besides providing thousands of articles, hospital dressings and linens for use in the Society's first service center. Cost of overseas shipment alone was \$10,000, but the volunteer labor of Canadian women, more than doubled the value of the gift she pointed out.

Shipping costs to be made to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, including Lebanon, Syria and Trans-Jordan, and the United Kingdom. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva notifies the Canadian Society where the need is greatest and the types of Canadian clothing for emergency shipment in case of disaster.

A total of \$279,764 is budgeted in 1951 for Red Cross International Relief expenditures, including Women's Work.

Education Week

Education Week, which was to have been celebrated in the schools last week, suffered a defeat at the hands of the unusual March weather. Very likely the date in March was chosen the first place because everyone thinks that it is practically here by that time.

Not so this year. Last week was without doubt the worst weather for that time of the year that any old timer can remember. But schools were not delayed by the weather, so Education Week will be marked this Friday.

What is the purpose of all this? Many of us feel that we now have plenty of time to communicate this and that. "We have, but we need a week to do it in." This is a good idea. Education is a very good idea. It is considered so important that twelve national organizations sponsor it. "We fortunate few" are too apt to take our education for granted, but we all had to pay a high price for it, and only a few were allowed to attend school, we'd value it a great deal more.

No one should take education for granted. It is a privilege to attend school until the age of fifteen, whether his father pays taxes or not in taxes or not in taxes on education. Education is everything else, has to be paid for, but in Canada that is no concern of any child. All he has to do is to put in an appearance each school day at 9 a.m.

Education, educated parents, educated men and women to work for the welfare of the community and it is the task of the adults to make sure our boys and girls have every chance to become experts in their chosen fields.

Young people are the greatest of our natural resources and we must do our best to develop this greatest natural resource to its maximum advantage. Education is everybody's business.

Education, as everywhere else, is marking Education Week and to the pleasure of the westernman. The teachers have prepared a short program dealing with education in different countries and in different eras. Parents and interested are invited to attend the school at 2 p.m. on Friday, March 15th, when this program will be presented.

SMALL TOWN EXPORT

The biggest industry in our town is the education of our children. Our schools represent our most costly investment and more of our money is spent in keeping them operating year than on any other civic enterprise.

The product of our schools—our educated young people—is our most important export.

Young people in the small towns and country districts of Canada too often look to the cities for opportunities. Particularly is this so in many sections of the country where industries and veneer jobs are concentrated in the large cities.

The cities' gain is the small town's loss. And the small towns need educated young people to give leadership to all progress, to prepare themselves to take over in business and industry and civic affairs for the time when they will be retire from active life.

Somehow—industry—opportunities—must be decentralized in Canada for the nation's good. Some of our cities are becoming too big with too much of a concentration of people in too small an area. The time may come when, because of threat of air attacks, industries may have to be moved from the cities to the interior towns.

It appears to us that a move would be wise now as part of our defence preparations. Not only would this decentralization be sensible as a defence measure, it would be sensible from the viewpoint of giving industrial workers a chance to live in a more pleasant, more healthful surroundings.

With more industries located in small towns the need for our educated youth to leave home to gain opportunities for making a living would be reduced to a minimum.

In The Legislature

BY G. E. HILL, M.L.A.

The big news in the Legislature during the second week was Premier E. C. Manning's record high \$49,000,000 budget. This exceeds last year's budget by nineteen million dollars. It provides for a tax increase of 10% and a cut in taxes by 10% and a saving of tax in excess of an amount in excess of three million dollars. More than twenty-five million dollars will go to school districts and municipalities. Much of the money will be used for increasing the gasoline tax from 9¢ to 10¢, the man who uses the roads the most will be helping to pay for them. Even at the new figure there will be no province in Canada

tionally more like any other form of tax on other food. So what we are considering is a milk tax for the day: as laid down for us in Canada's Food Rules, that at least a pint for children up to twelve years, at least one and one half pints for teenagers and at least a half pint for a wife, we can think one of bottled milk but also of evaporated milk and milk powder. Incidentally, don't forget that a Canadian pint is twenty fluid ounces or in other words the same as a quart. So the right size measuring cups will hold.

The sale of pasteurized milk is rapidly replacing that of raw milk to a great extent in most cities and towns in Canada. Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to de-

stroy disease-producing bacteria. Evaporated milk is fresh milk from which may be in the milk, thereby which is about one per cent of the making it safe for human consumption. (Continued on last page)

USE GOOD SEED

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Roads For Unity

The boundaries of habitable land in Alberta are being extended every year by the province's tremendous road program. As civilization pushes the frontiers back, more areas are accessible and usable, thereby contributing to a more balanced provincial economy. Following the initial road building projects come the vast improvements and maintenance work necessary on the network of existing highways throughout the length and breadth of the province. This is an ultimate objective of the Department of Public Works; for good roads are connecting links to unity.

ROADS. During 1950, 279 miles of asphalt highway were laid, bringing the total hard surface to 1,039 miles.

Altogether, more than 5,000 miles of secondary highways were built during the year, and more than \$13,300,000 was spent on construction alone. This constitutes a record expenditure, but planned construction for 1951 is anticipated to be even greater. Additional improvements will be made by the painting of centre strips on highways and replacing the old centre strips with standard illuminated diamond-shaped signs.

BRIDGES. The biggest bridge construction in Alberta's history is underway. The 1950-51 steel bridge construction includes bridges over the Bow River at Cluny, over the Red Deer River at Lethbridge, over the North Saskatchewan at Elk Point, Clear Bear and Devon, and over the Athabasca river at Athabasca. In addition to this reinforced concrete bridges are many timber bridges have been constructed. Bridges are built by priority on a traffic count basis. A total of \$2,348,000 was spent on bridges during the year 1950.

GRANTS. The Department of Public Works also administers grants to Municipal Districts for the maintenance and improvement of market and school van roads. In 1950, these grants amounted to \$2,350,000.

11,092,000

13,289,000 13,480,000

1939-40 1944-45 1949-50

BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS—Comparative maintenance and construction costs:

1939-40 1944-45 1949-50

Government of the Province of Alberta
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HON. D. S. MacMILLAN,
Minister

GEO. H. N. MONKMAN,
Deputy Minister

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